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000 Further Notes on the El Dorobo or Ogglek. *By C. W. Hobley, C.M.G., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.* 21

114 In Man, 1903, 17, a few notes on these elusive people were published. Since that time the writer has been fortunate to twice come into contact with members of the tribe in different parts of East Africa: once on the occasion of a visit to Eldama Ravine, and recently during a tour through the Laikipia Plateau west of Mount Kenia.

The author in 1891 visited Mount Kenia, and while encamped on the lower slopes encountered a few specimens of a bearded race of men who were said to live in the

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depths of the forests on that mountain. The incident was referred to in a description of the journey in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, August 1892 and August 1894. During thirteen long years nothing was heard of these people, nor does any other traveller seem to have referred to them; it was therefore with some interest that a representative of these people was discovered in a Dorobo colony found on the north-east side of the Aberdare range in the vicinity of Pîs swamp, and it was then elucidated that the bearded people are the Digiri clan of the Oggiek tribe, and that they acknowledge as their ruler a chieftainess named Ongibore who lives near Nyeri Stn. She is married to one Sikirui, who is also said to be one of the bearded people. Needless to remark, the possession of beards and their acknowledgment of a female ruler are features of great rarity in Central Africa. Although the information is still very scanty, it has been considered advisable to communicate it in the hope that it may prove an incentive to further research. I append short comparative vocabularies of these dialects of the Oggiek language, and at the same time give in separate columns the Nandi and Masai equivalents for purpose of comparison. It will at once be seen that some words are the same in Oggiek language as Nandi, and other words are the same as Masai. At first sight it might appear that the Oggiek had borrowed these words from Nandi and Masai, but it is rather remarkable to find the Digiri clan of Oggiek, whose great haunt is the Kenia forest, using many Nandi words when practically the only languages spoken in that region are Masai and Kikuyu.

They all speak Masai because there are a number of poor Masai living among them—people who lost all their cattle in the plague of 1891 and after that took to a hunting life. It therefore seems to me highly probable that the so-called Nandi words used by the Digiri people may be true Oggiek words gradually borrowed by the Nandi and now incorporated with the Nandi language; in the same way a few Oggiek roots may have become incorporated with Masai. The subject is one of great interest, and it is to be regretted that our opportunities of studying these people are so infrequent.

The following is a list of the Oggiek clans:—

Clan.	Chief.	Clan.	Chief.
Oggiek of Kamillo or Tinderit	Kipsangtan.	Oggiek on the Mau range, west of Nakuru	Kipkurerok.
Oggiek, east of Lumbwa country	Pikabom.	Do. do.	Kamiek.
Oggiek in Eldama Ravine	Kakimengiriu.	Oggiek, south-west Kenia and also Pîs swamp	Digiri.
Oggiek, north of Kenia	Siriwek.	Oggiek of Kisima, north of EnasoNyiro	Laleriok.
Oggiek of Loldiani	Kaivatet.	Oggiek, south of Ndabibi plain, south-west of Naivasha	Saleta.
Oggiek on the Mau range, west of Nakuru	Chibcharwanek.		

The head Laibon of the Oggiek is said to be one Lamondo, who lives with the Masai at Ngong loi Mariko, a hill in the region of the Lower Kedong.

The Digiri have a chieftainess named Ongibore who is said to live near Nyeri or Kakeryo in North Kikuyu. I would mention that I am indebted to Mr. A. C. Hollis for the Masai equivalents in the vocabulary.

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—	Dorobo or Tinderet (K. Nandi).	Dorobo or Ravine.	Dorobo or Nyando (Dorobo).	Nandi.	Masai.
Above	—	tarunet	—	kamak	lagor
All	—	orunt	tukul	tukul	pâki, pâkin
Animal	—	muguruch	pakûch	tiondo	ol-airitian (pl., 'n-gîri)
Arm	kuruto	kuruto	orut	orut	ong-aina
Arrows	kîbongun	kit	—?	kutet	'n-kut (s. en-kut)
Ashes	—	kîkoke kumut	olkuren	orik	'n-gorrom
Ass	—	olorut	—	olôrut	en-dolo
Baboon	kamokotet	olkûldim	olkûldim	mamut	ol-kuldim, ol-kûkî
Bark	—	ngorkomut	orut	putet	ong-orindgi
Bad	kokyo	orrit	rimi	ya	tarono (pl. torok)
Bathe	—	kotiri (pek)	—	—	a-kuj-a (inf.), l'-aj-ayo (imp.) —
Beads	—	chokoriot and nemakya	—	nemek	
Beard	ntomunyit	pûrik	kutiik	tomut	ol-mungyi
Bee	kô-rorkiik	kitoro	orkûkirot	ngomya	ol-oorok (pl., 'l-oorok)
Belly	—	—	mûrot	mûrot	ong-oborgho
Below	—	ngoron	omuv	ingoroin	ebori
Bird	ntorongyot	ngorongyut	orkrot	turetyat	ol-tuttinyi, os-durtîki
Black	—	tob	ullro	tui	orok ; narok, nerok
Blood	ololit	—	—	kuretik	o-ongo
Bone	korrot	olottit	kowik	korrot	ol-otto
Bow	lampin	kwîmdin	kwîmdin	kwangat	ong-dom
Brass wire	ntorrit	—	—	tairt	o ngyul (?)
Brother	notuiyin	Nanukot	lanunkot	kîtukuin	ol-nkuku (l-ûkuku, vocative)
Buffalo	kîmorkwat	olomoron	olomoron	ooiot	ol-oroton or ol-oonkoton
Buttocks	—	olûkûkop	kurumot	kwotiat	il-tuli
Cap	ngirutî	—	—	chepkulat	ong-oronkin
Chest	—	olpat	ngoro	tuluiot	ol-goo
Child (female)	olokimongat	ntokorokwat	lokwat	ripkita	en-dito
Child (male)	olokimoronyot	worik	worik	lokwat —	en-gito, en-gwini, ol-dito, ol-oyoni
Cloude	kokîlîgat	—	—	pulut	'ng-otaukin (sing. ong-aloudok)
Cloth	ngoriot	—	—	ongat	ol-kito, ol-kaunkin
Cold	—	kîkoroi	ngomun	nâk?	o kuki ; on kuki to-morrit
Colobus	ntirot	korortiok	—	—	ol-kwoi
C-ow	lokomon	ngon	ngon	kanyo	o-kito ; on-gwinn (inf.), wini (imp.)
Cooking-pot	kîrot	ntokîot	korot	tiret	o mîti
Corrie	ntogwik	—	—	—	o-ongkwai
Cow	korowok	kruin kumin	tuin	kwiget	ol-kitong kgudig
Dog	ngîin	ntogin	wuru	ormit	ol-dis
Donkey	—	kokwat	—	olgirîot	o-nigkiria
Ear	ntokiot	ngorowot	ngorowot	kik	en-gîyuk
Earth (soil)	ntorongngot	—	—	kwot	ol-kwin ('n-gukuk = mud, etc.)
Eat	—	kim	—	kim	—
Egg	—	Nkuin	ipo	kuin	o-nkuni
Elephant	ruruji	kwaiim	kûkûkûn ntimpin	kwîot	ol-tôno ol-l-'ng-ukun
Eye	kitiik	ntîkûkin	kuuin	kuuk	ol-oingîno ngoik ong-ogun (pl., 'ng-ongok)
Father	kôn	ntîyi	papa	kkuku (own) kwani (another person's)	papa (own) ilwayi (somebody else's)
Finger	ngongomik	—	—	ntorrot	il kimûjik (el-kimûjîno = dog.)
Fire	ntuiket	ruuiket	uut	uût	do-ghun
Firewood	ptorik	kwandot	kwanuk	kwonuk	il-kik (see kuu)
Fish	—	kwiot	ombonk	ngiriot	o-ongoi
Foal	—	ilogun	uût	kwolol	en-dun
Foot	ntûkûkiik	ntorrot	ntorrot	kûkuro	en-gûn
Forest	ltumûn	kwot	tîuin	tîuto	o-ooro ; en-dim
Fowl	—	kokwot	—	kîmongik and ngokot	ol-kokwan

—	Dialect of Tigania (E. Meru).	Dialect of Igembe (E. Meru).	Dialect of Imenti (Dorobo).	Nandi.	Masai.
Cheek	[illegible]	ngagi	chuuni	ngoito	ol-mirat
Ox	kimoro	mob	tebesit	kobo	ol-kiteng-kinyanya e-ko ; ngoro (inf.) ekorro inan (imp.)
Goat	kiwaiyakani	kiwaichiet	gwarist	oruiet	en-gisu
Good	ringko —	—	kerumo		ngai
Grass	kwetiat	ujajiriet	ngwach	ewerek	il-kaliit 'n-gujit
Guinea fowl	—	ngwarwaet	mbarugulu	tarchekyat	ol-kolomare
Hair	ekwait	kwarch	gutuh	ewuak	il-gujit
Hand	rukuiko	ewat	—	ewat	ewe-nkim
Hartebeest	ngwaiat	ngwaiwat	kiahirwat	—	ol-kondi ol-ng'ojinkiolo ol-korikor
Head	ukugwait	ekahwaiet	nertit	netik	el-kuhwaya
Hide (of an animal)	ukiriat	kerwaito	nwaito	ngoriet	ol-chini (pl., 'l-aito)
Hill	ekiriti	kaiwaiet	kelimam	tulwet	en-dainyo
Honey	kiwi	tukiet	kwrirandat	kwaiat	en ainto
House	kurtiwat	kaiji	kaita	kit	eng-aji
Hunt	ikgua	kiwaali ewaak	ngwarei	kgat	a-kwe (inf.) ta-kwe-a (imp.) (e-kgwaare, the hunt)
Iron	kagweb —	—	—	kerwet	e-ngkerngai
I know	kwaah	tiket	kaiteri	angat	aiyóio
I do not know	kuma	kiright	waiteri	mongat	maiyóio
I want	—	kuna	—	amerk	aiyan
I do not want	—	—	ekanya	mamerka	maiyan
I want to go	—	kuna ngkright	—	—	aiyán nalo (future)
Knife	wuat	—	kitim	ratwet	eng-akim
Knife	—	kwaaraat	—	—	e-maalo
Leg	ndukiti	ekwat	kuldet	kielto	en-gejo (see Pet.)
Leopard	ekelyethaia	nelimdo	ekiat	yabinakat	ol-keri, ol-kwaru-keri
Lion	ewaiti	kiharaiaiat	ekiat	ngetundo	ol-ipatany ol-le-'l-anai ; ol-kwaru-kitak
Man	—	gwatat*	punik (probably plural).	chito or chi (pl. pik).	ol-tuiyani
Man (young)	dwangwak	—	—	—	ol-murani (warrior)
Man (old)	pamago	—	paiyuk	—	ol mi'ruo
Monkey	—	—	ungalok	kwerat tiniat	en-dere or en-nareh-kutuk (C. viridis-grisea)
Meat	rungulo	—	—	pendo	'n-giri (olde animal)
Moon } Month }	ondagwiti	ekhaili	erawet	erawet	ol-apa
Mother	ungkagai	ngaka	tata	aya	yaya mame (own mother) kpata (somebody else's)
Mouse (genus)	kimogwak	mukwak	mburawa	masoogak	il-mark (mains)
Nails (finger) (or toe)	ekhamicho	kwiragit	—	aiet (pl. aisk)	'l-aiontok (ol-aiontoo = sing.)
Neck	—	—	mukobat	katit	e-i-urt
No	—	mami	matinyo	achicha	mme
Nose	kwa-rungulo	erugwatit	arrost	arrost	en-gume
Pus gentle	kikaugat	—	—	—	e-rongo? en-karmo?
Palm of the hand	—	ndukiti	ndukiti	rukuito	en-dag
Penis	mungkat	pungat	mongkiat	gerotet	en-jabo
Poison (for arrows)	en-kwaili	—	—	—	e-naiyet
Quickly	—	—	naiwarwaro	serikí	e-kariaara (to do) (quickly)
Quiver	—	ngugukat	ekaka	—	e-mootyan
Rain	ekwiti	ekiat	mburu	rokta	eng-ai
Rhinoceros	kiptamat	kibo	kibo	kiburiket	e-muny
River	ikuio	ewaiti	ruji	aiuet	e-yriet ol-kerja
Road	—	waita	mwangkaka	ayat	e-nana eng-aitai ; e-rapo
Say	ekwangwa	nwarwa	tangakundia	angakeli	a-ja } inf. a-ire } to-jo } imp. i'-ro }

* Note.—Gwato means man in Tho-Loo, the language of the Kavirondo Nilotes.

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—	Dorobo of Tinderet (E. Nandi).	Dorobo of Ravine.	Dorobo of Ndoro (Doinet).	Nandi.	Masai.
Barrel cat	mallito	—	—	—	—
Blanket	—	mwiguk	mwuret	—	en-gurum
Sheep	eldurumat	bocket	emuk	kigirat	el-barr
Bow (wood)	wambto	wambta	retwet	retwet	en-gurr
Butter	—	—	—	kitabcho	el-dum
Boots	tindep mawuk	tindep mawuk	elmgwet	ormut	eng-ambo
Spear	kisuruet	tengut	tengut	gnotet	el-ameni
Stick	elbonet	—	—	kirukto	en-bore; e-remut
Stomach	ngulok	—	—	muiot	e-figudi
Stool	elorigut	—	—	morkwet	eng-ashogha
Sun	—	engullo	engullum	taieto	el-origha
Supreme being	kobo-kobin	—	—	kurok	eng-elolog
Teeth	mamamuk	kelwet	kelyut	kolbet	eng-ai
Thing	—	mamuk	elimoto	ko	7-ain (el-chi, sing.)
Tobacco	kipuredik	eloingwet	tambotet	tumotet	en-dilli
To-day	—	pesion	kawangor	—	el-kumbon, el-chani
To-morrow	—	tun	tengut	mutai	kor-'ng enguk
Tongue	wobit	nyuajokit	kenano	nolokta	tinin
Tope antelope	—	kipkenjokwa	—	—	tukuro
Tree	kobberet	kitink; also tarukwet	kanno	kelik	el-dap-yo
Venom	—	kobisiet	—	mugulot	el chani; en-jani; el-chata; en-jata (pl., il-kik; 7-gik)
Wart-hog	—	—	elmgi	tarot (pig)	en-gumoo
Water	pelon	pelon	pik	pik	el-bitir (pig)
Wimbi	ngurumuk	kek	—	—	eng-ero
Wind	—	kijabet	wairo	koroto	5-guk
Woman	—	ngilogut	korobet	korfiot	en-gijogo; en-gisinka
Woman (old)	murutet	—	—	—	e-kgoriyiki; en-gisuk
Woman (young)	tirik	—	—	—	en-dumi; eng-ogho
Work	—	polilit	tabiko	apayisi	e-simgiki
Yes	—	en	kokuma	we	en-gise
Zebra	chotiguit	elmoret	amoret	ngirisi ni nemat	ee; ee; 5n

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Note.—Since writing the above I have heard from Mr. Arthur Neuman (the author of *Elephant Hunting in East Africa*, and a man whose knowledge of the El Dorobo is unrivalled). He tells me that he has discovered an isolated clan of these hunters in some hills near the Ensoo Nyiro, and north of Mount Kenia. These people call themselves the El Mogogodo, and asserted that they were distinct from the Dorobo of Mau.

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Mr. Neuman collected a small vocabulary, which I append. I had hoped at the outset of this research to discover that all the gipsy tribes would be found to speak an allied tongue, but must confess that up to now this view does not gather much support.

The following is Mr. Neuman's vocabulary of the language of the Mogogodo:—

Arrow	Legh.	Child (of either sex)	Loya.
Bad	Etitori.	Boy	Kuti.
Bird	Legui.	Come	Yato.
Blood	Sego.	Cooking pot	Dura.
Note.—In Ler language sego means bone; in The-Lao bone is shego.		Cow	Gwit.
Bone	Motobo.	Dog	Kubo.
Bow	Puko.	Elephant	Sogumd.
Buffalo	Piko.	Father	Abasi.
		Fire	Itu.

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Foot	Midyi.
Forest	Elai.
Giraffe	Jangitalei.
Go	Tiota.
Goat	Ō.
Good	Eritobobocho.
Grass	Ehilo.
Hand	Upa.
Hair	Liain.
Hide	Hregot.
Hill	Et.
Honey	Seka.
House	Ai.
Knife	Sha.
I know	Ngbana.
(The Lao word for know is ngaoa.)	
I do not know	Nohahaa.
Lion	Arabo.
Man (old)	Baiyaichi.
Man (young)	Ngorea.
Meat	Yoba.
Mother	Iyata.
Poison	Morija.
(The tree from which arrow poison is made is called ol morijo in Masai.)	
Rhinoceros	Orea.
River	Nogoi.
Snake	Morbot.
Spear	Tar.
Stomach	Ira.
Sun	Kisa.
Supreme Being	Tiari.
Sword (same as knife).	
Tree	Kolea.
Water	Ana.
Zebra	Leitika.
(Masai for zebra is ol-eitigo.)	

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